

approval of a bill by Assemblyman Gardiner Johnson of Berkeley, on June 2nd.

The money was appropriated originally by the 1941 legislature, but wartime priorities, restrictions and other obstacles prevented completion of the institution. The Johnson bill carries the appropriation forward, preventing it from reverting to the general fund at the end of the current biennium, June 30, 1943.

California Board of Nurse Examiners.—As members of the Advisory Committee to the State Board of Nurse Examiners, the C.M.A. Council has appointed Dr. Anthony B. Diepenbrock of San Francisco and Dr. John V. Barrow of Los Angeles.

U. S. Gains 2,628 Doctors in Year.—There was a net gain of 2,628 doctors in the United States last year.

Statistics gathered by the American Medical Association's council of medical education and hospitals, and based on new licenses and certificates issued in 1942, said 5,981 physicians were added to the profession's population. During the same period, 3,353 deaths were recorded.

Dr. E. Vincent Askey Resigns as President of Los Angeles School Board.—Dr. Edwin Vincent Askey, member of the Los Angeles City Board of Education for the last six years, resigned his post yesterday and J. Paul Elliott, an attorney, was elected unanimously by the board to succeed him.

Wartime pressure of his work as a physician forces him to relinquish his position on the board, Dr. Askey explained in his letter of resignation. . . . His term, now to be served by Elliott, expires June 30, 1945. The new member, a practicing lawyer here for the last 23 years, was nominated by Lawrence L. Larrabee.

Accept With Regret

In his letter of resignation to the board, Dr. Askey said:

"As long as the war continues I feel my first duties in the practice of medicine. I do not believe that a man should hold a position of public office unless he can meet the demands of that office. For that reason I hereby tender my resignation to take effect at once." . . .

Dr. Askey was elected to the board for a four-year term in May, 1937. During the 1940-41 school year he served as president of the board, during which time he vigorously opposed excessive school budgets and urged concern for the problems of taxpayers. He was reelected for a second four-year term in 1941. . . . —Los Angeles Times, May 11.

American College of Chest Physicians.—Meeting at Los Angeles, on May 2nd, in connection with the annual meeting of the state medical association, the following officers were elected for the California Chapter of the American College of Chest Physicians:

Dr. Stephen A. Parowski, President, San Diego; Dr. Charles L. Ianne, Vice-President, San Jose; Dr. J. J. Singer, Secretary-Treasurer, Los Angeles.

Press Clippings.—Some news items from the daily press on matters related to medical practice follow:

State Association's Chief, Dr. Molony, Lauds Family Doctor

The importance of the general practitioner—the old-fashioned physician—was stressed yesterday by Dr. William R. Molony, Sr., retiring president of the California Medical Association.

Presiding at the 72nd annual convention of the organization, Dr. Molony pointed out the need for experienced physicians in general practice to assume the burden of treating thousands of civilians while other physicians are working with the Armed Forces.

Specialists Few

"Competent general practitioners can take care of 85 per cent of all the medical cases," Dr. Molony said. "The remaining 15 per cent must be handled by specialists."

"Many of these specialists have been called into the Armed Forces, but some percentage of their practice can be handled by general practitioners who have had adequate training."

"It is up to the medical profession to provide the physicians and surgeons and specialists wherever possible to meet the demands of the civilian population."

Appeals to Hospitals

Dr. Molony asked hospitals, some of which have urged specialization of all physicians working on their staffs, to broaden their policy and accept more general practitioners.

"The reason for this," he said, "is that we have thousands of young doctors entering practice who must not be denied an opportunity to enter general practice of medicine and surgery."

"In this time of war it is more important than ever that every physician and surgeon be given an opportunity to practice the full scope of his profession and release as many specialists as possible to the Armed Forces and thus save more lives of the boys on the battle fronts."—Los Angeles Times, May 4.

Rationing Held Aid In Diabetes Fight

Medical Association Told Fewer Rich Foods to Curb Disease and Insulin Will Help Cure It

Hope for 18,000,000 sufferers of diabetes in the United States was held out yesterday by Dr. W. D. Sansum of Santa Barbara, pioneer advocate of the insulin treatment for the disease.

Dr. Sansum gave his message at the 72nd annual convention of the California Medical Association in the Biltmore Hotel, where he was one of the principal speakers.

Diet and Exercise

"Rationing of rich foods will reduce greatly the average rate of diabetic patients," Dr. Sansum said. "People exercise too little and eat too much."

Dr. Sansum pointed out that 18,000,000 overweight people in the United States are now diabetic patients. This figure, however, should not be alarming because 51 per cent of them do not require treatment but only diet and exercise.

For the more seriously afflicted patients medical science offers insulin, which provides the element secreted by the pancreatic glands of the stomach and deficient in the bodies of those suffering from diabetes, Dr. Sansum explained.

Agree on Causes

"Most investigators agree that a blood sugar which is too high causes sugar diabetes to become progressively worse," he said. "In unduly elevated blood sugar after meals may be the precipitating cause of diabetes in those who are already predisposed to this disorder."

"More important, still, from a statistical viewpoint, the abnormally high blood sugar caused by overeating may have been the most important factor in the development of this disorder in the very large group of obese diabetic patients."

Session Streamlined

The 2,000 physicians and surgeons from all over California, who attended the convention, concentrated their efforts into a two-day session instead of the four days always required during peace times.

Much of the lecture time was taken up by the discussions of commissioned officers of the Armed Forces in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, United States Navy and Marine Corps.

These doctors, many of them recently returned from the battlefronts, told of the saving of thousands of lives of wounded men by the use of sulphur drugs. These drugs, it was pointed out, have proved to be the greatest foe of infection ever discovered by the medical profession.

New President

As the convention reached its conclusion, Dr. William R. Molony, Sr., President of the California Medical Association for the last year, stepped down from his position to be replaced by Dr. Karl Schaupp of San Francisco, who will direct the organization for the next year.

Dr. Lowell S. Goin of Los Angeles was prominently mentioned as for the position of president.

dent-elect of the association at the closing session. The president-elect serves one year and then automatically becomes the director upon the retirement of the president.—*Los Angeles Times*, May 4.

Doctors for the Farmers: F. S. A.

Current attacks on the Farm Security Administration threaten to undo one of the most effective programs of the New Deal. If Congress succeeds in stripping FSA of funds, there will be an end of the medical care program which has brought "group health" to 117,000 families in the lower income classes of the country.

At first, this program was bucked by the American Medical Association which worried about "socialized medicine." But after six years a recent report of the conservative medical association views the experiment with favor.

The Farm Security medical plan is a "pre-payment plan," under which families in farm areas pay a fixed fee for a full year's medical care for the entire family, regardless of what ailments may develop. The fee ranges from \$15 in the poorer areas, upward to \$40.

But the farm bloc, now running wild in Congress, probably will sweep aside this aid to rural communities, though it now operates in 1,140 counties. Incidentally, most Congressmen don't even know this medical service exists.—Drew Pearson in "Merry-Go-Round" column. In *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 22.

Dr. B. O. Raulston Made Dean of U.S.C. Medical School

Retirement of Dr. Seeley G. Mudd from the deanship of the school of medicine of the University of Southern California was announced yesterday by President Rufus B. von KleinSmid, together with the appointment of Dr. Mudd to the professorship of experimental medicine.

He will be succeeded by Dr. Burrell O. Raulston, professor of medicine and associate dean of the U.S.C. school. "Dr. Mudd has been deeply interested in the vital questions which he believes it is possible for the medical profession to answer in connection with the war," said Dr. Von KleinSmid. "He has devoted much of his time to setting up organization for investigation, especially in the field of aviation medicine. His retirement will permit him to concentrate upon such research problems."

Dr. Raulston has been affiliated with U.S.C. since 1930 as professor and chairman of the department and in 1938 he also assumed the directorship of clinical teaching....—*Los Angeles Examiner*, May 16.

My Day: Lack of Doctors Blow to Public

San Francisco, April 29.—I wonder how many people have really read the facts published after a survey made by the Office of War Information of the effects on the civilian population of the extensive depletion of the number of physicians and surgeons in private practice. The problems brought about by taking 40,000 to 45,000 doctors into the armed services, and the inevitable increase which will come as the Army and Navy forces are augmented, seem to have placed almost unbearable burdens on the doctors who remain in many communities. Many of them are endangering their own lives in the effort to meet the demands made on them. . . .

So far, we have tried to urge doctors voluntarily to move into the areas where shortages are acute. This, however, proved an unsuccessful method in Great Britain, and I am afraid we shall make the same discovery. In many cases, organized medical groups have been the stumbling block. Doctors who have gone into the services and given up practices they have built up sometimes have not wanted them taken over by other young men while they are gone.

Men who have lucrative practices do not want to move into an area which may need them badly, but which will give them inadequate income and, frequently, an impossible housing problem for their families. County medical societies and other groups have opposed, in many cases, anything which savors of Government control, and at times even the sending of public health doctors.

These doctors, as a rule, are sent only in case of emergency or disaster. It looks to me, however, as if the health needs of the civilian population may force us to abandon our volunteer system and to submit to mandatory placement for the duration of the war.—Eleanor Roosevelt in "My Day." In *San Francisco News*, April 30.

Biochemist Declares 20 Per Cent of Defense Workers Are Underfed

Los Angeles, April 30.—(AP.)—The problem of building planes, ships and tanks also involves the problem of building war workers.

And Dr. Henry Borsook, biochemist at the California Institute of Technology, told the Western Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons here yesterday that 20 per cent of these workers do not eat enough to sustain them properly in their strenuous wartime tasks.

A recent survey, he declared, showed:

Fifty-six per cent eat less than three servings of green and yellow vegetables a week: they should have at least one serving a day.

Forty-nine per cent eat less than four oranges or four halves of grapefruit weekly: they need a minimum of seven, plus seven helpings of some other fruit.

Twenty-three per cent eat only one or no eggs per week; they should have seven weekly.

The association elected, as president, Dr. C. A. Walker, San Francisco, chief surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. He succeeds Dr. Benjamin J. Frees of Los Angeles, who told the convention earlier that industrial medicine has become the profession's leading department, but is being threatened with regimentation "which perils its efficiency and standing."—*Sacramento Bee*, April 30.

California Heart Association

Rheumatic Fever Among Children Here Reported

Rheumatic fever does exist among California children despite some medical opinion to the contrary, Dr. Samuel J. McClendon, San Diego, told delegates to the California Heart Association meeting at the Biltmore yesterday. Rheumatic fever is found only in children but causes much of the heart disease that shows up later among adults.

It always has been held, said Dr. McClendon, that rheumatic fever exists only in cold climates. Physicians have not been on the lookout for it in California, and also it is more difficult to detect because it usually is milder than in the North. Early diagnosis can prevent serious injury if proper treatment follows. The basis of treatment as in most heart diseases is rest. This is especially difficult with children because of their love for violent play.

Better Diagnosis

Dr. McClendon says the statistical 50 per cent increase in heart disease over the country does not necessarily mean there has been that much increase in heart disease. Much of that figure is due to better diagnosis, but, he says, heart disease itself unquestionably is increasing.

While heart disease has increased 50 per cent, tuberculosis has decreased 50 per cent because of public education, early diagnosis and improved methods of treatment. Heart specialists hold that heart disease can be equally reduced by the same general methods of attack. . . .

The heart doctors' meeting was a forerunner of the California Medical Association's annual two-day convention which opens this morning at the Biltmore.—*Los Angeles Times*, May 2.

New 'Artificial' Pregnancy Told Doctors Reveal Success of Test

Chicago, May 15.—(UP.)—The *Journal* of the American Medical Association reported today the first case of human pregnancy resulting from artificial insemination in which the sperm was transported by airplane.

The impregnation was a success, the *Journal* said, adding that "after an uneventful nine-month gestation period a baby boy was born whose blond hair and physiognomy becomes more like the patient's husband daily. This child is now over 2 years old," the *Journal* reported.

The history of the case was presented by Drs. Frances I. Seymour and Alfred Koerner of New York and David Costom of Montreal, who said that the couple in Montreal had been childless over a 10-year marital period.

The wife first went to New York for artificial impregnation, which was not successful. She returned to Montreal, and physicians agreed to ship specimens to Montreal from New York by airplane.

The donor was chosen with great deliberation, the A.M.A. *Journal* said. The doctors selected a man whose eyes and hair coloring and common physical characteristics corresponded with those of the husband. They chose a married man who had children, the *Journal* added.—*San Francisco News*, May 15.

Diathesis, idiopathic, essential—words which not only cover but conceal.

When people see a man absurd in what they understand, they conclude the same of him in what they do not understand.—*Dr. Johnson*.